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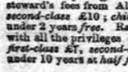

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BEHAR, (1605 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain R. T. DURDAN, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 14th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

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THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
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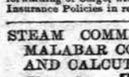

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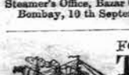
FOR SURAT.



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	,, 37 to 38
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Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 8	Lord Palmerston	Halerow	Aden 26 Aug.
9	Mogul	Wallaroo	16 July.
	City of Brussels	Stobo	Glasgow 31 June.
	Simla (s)	Farquhar	Suez 27 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Sept. 9	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Ceylon	Symon	Colombo.
	Hydree	Crichton	Calcutta.
	Adelaide	Cooper	Madras.
	Salsette, (s)	King	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *City of Brussels*, from Glasgow.—Miss Parker; Miss McWilliam; Miss Lindsay and Mr. Weldon.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Osborne, and son, Mrs. Glass, and one hundred and twenty-three natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Wings of the Wind*, W. Whyle, bound to London via Cochin.

Steamer *Dalhousie*, H. Moreland bound to Kurrachee.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Tilly*, for Cutch and Kurrachee.

Brig *Baur*, for Abass.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—58 bales Coiryarn; 145 cwt., Narronbhoy Vizbhookun; 500 bundles Surasseeseed, 250 cwt., Rowchund Amooluck; 173 packages Coffee, 215½ cwt., Ralli Brothers; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., B. H. Cama; 200 packages Cloves, 243 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., Kersondass Juguuath.

City of Glasgow.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Gateway.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Veteran.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Thackersy Dewjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Remington.—600 bags Gingillyseed, 900 cwt., Mejjee Mooljee and Co.; 280 bales Cotton, 980 cwt, Virchund Ameerchund; 495 bales Cotton, 1,732½ cwt, Sorabjee and Dadabhoy.

Duke of Newcastle.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Star of Brunswick.—27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., Dewjee Woonjersy; 1 case Bombay Works, Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

Barbara.—19 bales Cotton, 57 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee.

Zoboush.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bhoysett Tickumlall and Co.; 117 bales Orchillaweed, 409½ cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—37 packages Coffee, 85 cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—17½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Allabinbhoy Habibbhoy; 69 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunnath Ramjus; 12 bales Water Twists, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 40 bales Mule Twists, David Sassoon and Co.; 251 packages Cloves, 299½ cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 10 packages Gall, 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., Cuma Ramjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sienhouse and Co.; 1 case Camboy Stones, Vully Momud Alvany.

Steamer *Shumlee.*—70 bundles Sharkins, 21 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.; 18 bundles Fishmaws, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Lalljee Hemraz; 1 box China Silk Braces, 60 pairs, Pestonjee Cowasjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—25½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Mossy; 53 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Vialls, Lieut.-Colonel G. S., 95th Regt., on duty, from Aden.
Leckie, Ensign J. C. 95th Regt., to join, from England.
Vivian, Lieut. A., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Vesey, Brevet Major C., 72nd Highlanders, on leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Sandwith, Major, Deputy Judge Advocate General on duty to Poona.
Day, Captain, 19th Regt., N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Hennell, Ensign R., General list, attached to 23rd Regt., N. I., on sick leave to England.
Burnes, Lieut. H. F. H., late 31st Regt., N. I. on sick leave to England.
Sperrin, Ensign J. K. M., H.M.'s 95th Regt., on duty, to Aden.
Wallace, Lieut., 6th Dragoons, on duty, to England.
*Asborne, Captain H. S., H.M.'s Invalid Establishment, on duty, to Surat.
Crawley, Lieut.-Colonel T. R. 6th I. Dragoons, on duty, to England.
Lavis, Cornet J. S., 6th I. Dragoons, on duty, to England.
Renshaw, Captain R. W., 6th I. Dragoons, on duty, to England.
Morsent, Ensign E. A., 1st Battalion 1st Royal Regt., leave on medical certificate to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 9TH. 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day, to-morrow.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, will accume medical charge, of the details of H.M.'s 6th Dragoons, until their departure for England.

2. The Committee of which Captain Combe 18th Regt. N. I. is President is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 8th September 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Lieut. W. H. J. Stopford, 3rd Light Cavalry.
Ensign S. Babington, General List attached to the Sappers and Miners.
Captain G. Ritchie, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lieut. A. C. Sartorius, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon A. C. Gaye, Medical Establishment.
Lieut. W. Marshall, General List, attached to 25th Regt., Native Light Infantry.

The undermentioned soldiers have passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language:—

Corporal Barton, 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
Gunner Tipple, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Gunner Schmuid, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
Gunner J. Yates, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lance Corporal Lee, 44th Foot.
Private Bunting 44th Foot.
Private Allen 72nd Highlanders.
Private Harley 72nd Highlanders.

Letter to the Editor.

DISGRACEFUL STATE OF THE ROADS AT NEW SONAPOOR.

SIR,—It will be seen from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 22nd August last, that attention of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay was called to the disgraceful state of the roads leading to Back Bay which is situated at a distance of not more than fifty paces from the Trinity Chapel and the Portuguese burial ground, with the view that immediate measures may be taken for repairing or metalling the thoroughfares, and constructing drains to carry off the water which, during the rainy season, accumulates in this district, but the notice does not seem to have made the authorities move in the matter as yet.

As adverted to above, there is in this locality a Protestant Church, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen resort every Sunday and Holidays, as also a Roman Catholic grave-yard in addition to the splendid view of the Back Bay, which are frequented by all classes of people daily—they are rendered inaccessible after a heavy fall of rain and the trampling of a number of buffaloes which are passing and repassing from 7 to 11 A.M. and from 3 to 6 P.M. every day. In fact the thoroughfares are becoming extremely lamentable day-by-day, which, a personal inspection of the place, will prove.

Should the Commissioners feel still disposed to take no steps towards remedying the insufferable nuisance complained of, the matter will be referred to Government.

PACTUS.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th September 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock A.M.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer *Hugh Rose*, will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

SADASHEOGURH MAIL.

The Mails for SADASHEOGURH, MANGALORE, CANNANORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, COCONADA, BIMLIPATAM and CALCUTTA, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, 2 o'clock P.M.

CALENDAR SEPTEMBER.—1863.

New Moon	Saturday	13d. 9h.	32.8m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	20d. 6h.	24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon	Sunday	27d. 10h.	53.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	10	Mercury sets at 7.19.	5 48	6 6	9 21	9 44	
Fri.	11	Daybreak at 4h 34m.	5 48	6 5	10 5	10 25	
Sat.	12	Twilight ends 7.20.	5 48	6 5	10 44	11 1	
		15th Sunday after Trinity.					
Sun.	13		5 48	6 4	11 18	11 33	
Mon.	14	Holy Cross.	5 48	6 2	11 48	0 2	
Tues	15	Mars rises at 6.4 a.m.	5 49	6 2	0 19	0 35	
Wed.	16	Buck hunting ends.	5 49	6 1	0 52	1 7	

Date 5th September, Time—9h. 2m. Sat.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 10th.—First importation of Tea into England, 1391.

Battle of Conghirl 1800.

Friday 11th.—Battle of Delhi, 1803.

Saturday 12th.—Pondicherry first governed by the French, 1746.

Sunday 13th.—General Wolfe killed, 1757.

Monday 14th.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852.—Delhi assaulted, 1857.

Tuesday 15th.—New York surrendered, 1776.—Freedom of the Press in India, 1835.

Wednesday 16th.—Tanjore taken by storm, 1773.—Cape of Good Hope ceded to the English, 1814.—Re-occupation of Cabul, 1842.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 29	KURRACHEE	Sept. 3
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Aug. 29
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Sept. 4
BANGALORE	Sept. 4	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Aug. 26	MEERUT	Sept. 1
CALCUTTA	Aug. 28	OUDH	Aug 23
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 26
CEYLON	Aug 31	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 1	RANGOON	Aug 10
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 19
HONGKONG	Aug 12	SINGAPORE	Aug 21

THE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863.

WE regret to see that the case of Professor Draper, in respect to alleged ill treatment at the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, instead of being quietly settled as we hoped might be the case,—by the payment to Mr. Draper, of the full salary of the appointment he holds as Mathematical Professor in the Poona College, according to the promise which it is said had officially been made to him;—has taken an entirely new turn, and assumed a phase in which it certainly cannot rest, without a full disclosure of all the circumstances connected with it. The *Poona Observer* makes a statement regarding the Director of Public Instruction of a very extraordinary character. Our contemporary says, he received "some weeks ago a message from the Director of Public Instruction in reference to the case of Professor Draper, to the effect that he had better keep silence as to that subject, unless he wished to do that gentleman an injury," and that "if he said anything more about it" certain letters referring to the position of Mr. Draper in the Educational Department in former years "would be published which could not fail to injure him with the public." We refrain from any comment on this statement till we hear what can be said in vindication of the conduct which it impugns. But the honour of Mr. Howard, and of Government which supports him is involved in much that is asserted in the *Poona Observer* article to which we are referring, and the public cannot be satisfied till the whole correspondence, official and otherwise, connected with this mean looking piece of business, is published, so that the whole truth may be known. This course indeed is called for in the interests of the Educational Department itself. Gentlemen of high character and attainments in the Educational Department, have reason to complain that scandals such as this, reflecting on the management, bring odium on the Department generally; and that they are implicated by an ill informed public opinion, in matters with which they have no connexion whatever. Anything regarding the Educational Department which appears in the *Poona Observer* is viewed with much suspicion; in consequence of the rabid manner in which that paper falls foul of every person and thing connected with it, when the least opportunity offers. The very number of the paper which contains the remarks on Mr. Draper's case to which we have been referring, contains also an attack full of impertinence and bad taste, on the accomplished scholar at the head of the Elphinstone College, a man indeed whose reputation for scholarship in the best sense, is not confined to England and India. The article in question is in itself, undeserving of notice, and we only refer to it as an illustration of the peculiar animus of the writer towards the Educational Department. The Draper business however is unfortunately too well known outside the circle of the *Poona Observer*, and it is in the interests of the public generally, that we now say the Government and the Director of Public Instruction are called upon in their own vindication to make known the whole circumstances of the case.

SCIENTIFIC readers will be interested in hearing that M. Krüger of Bonn has added two more Stars to those whose distances have been approximately measured. Thirty-six comparisons of the small Star numbered 21,258 in Lalande's Catalogue with two other neighbouring Stars gave as its annual parallax the quantity 0."260, with a probable error of 0."020. It is a star of between the 8th and 9th magnitude. The other is also of the 9th magnitude, No. 17,415-6 of Oeltzen's Catalogue and which has the large annual proper motion of 1."2. From forty-five comparisons with two other suitably placed stars, it shewed a parallax of 0."247, with a probable error of 0."021. These small Stars then—so small they are that the keenest eye cannot perceive them—if these measures of their parallax be confirmed, are found to be nearer than the Pole Star, than Arcturus, or even than Sirius, the brightest in the firmament. But a parallax of over 0."250 gives a distance of more than 75,000,000 millions of miles!—a distance across which light must occupy no less than *thirteen years* in passing.

IN the account which we gave yesterday of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the question of the claims of "certain distinguished service Colonels, &c," we mentioned that Sir George Brown declined to sign the report for reasons which he assigned in a memorandum attached to the proceedings of the Commissioners. Sir George Brown prefaces his memorandum by a statement to the effect, that the whole difficulty as regards the places of the Queen's Aides-de-Camp and of the officers who have been called 'the distinguished service Colonels' on the list of the Colonels of the army "has arisen from a succession of administrative oversights and inadvertences, which it becomes the duty of this Commission to investigate, and to endeavour to correct, before it can expect to adjust the question submitted to its consideration in a satisfactory manner." The generally admitted oversight and inadvertence of the Warrant of 1854, was the work of the then Secretary of War, the Right Hon'ble Sydney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert, and the last man likely to be charged with any desire to injure intentionally the professional prospects of any Officer in Her Majesty's service. We all remember what an outcry there was just before, and after the outbreak of the Russian War, about the alleged incompetency of many of our General Officers for command, which was attributed principally to the seniority character of the service, which required the promotion of every officer according to his rank in the Army List. If we were to have efficient officers, Generals who could handle troops in the field, and be deserving of the name of Generals, it was felt that the system we were pursuing up to the time in question must forthwith be altered. Vested rights however stood in the way, these deserved every consideration, and especially in a service where purchase was the rule, and where few officers ever advanced a step without paying for it. But something had to be done, and so with a view of securing for the future a more efficient list of General Officers, the Commission of 1854 recommended that all Lieutenant-Colonels who had served a certain period in command of their regiments or on the staff should have the rank of Colonels, and that from and after the 20th June 1854, General Brevets should be abolished. It was Mr. Sydney Herbert as we have already said, who drafted the Warrant afterwards promulgated, for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Commissioners of 1854. On the subject of alleged oversight and inadvertence of this Warrant as to an important Clause in the Report of the Commissioners, Mr. Croomes, who at that time was head clerk in the War Office, was examined before the Commission of May last, and his evidence on this point is as follows:—

"Did you draw out the Warrant of 1854?—No, I did not. It was drawn out in the promotion room, but I was with Mr. Sidney Herbert when he corrected the rough draft of that Warrant, and the particular clause relating to promotion was wholly in his handwriting.

"Do you consider that the warrant of 1854 carried out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners of 1854?—I do consider that the Warrant of 1854 carried out those recommendations, with one exception, namely, that we forgot, during the whole of the war, and afterwards until the year 1858, the recommendation of the Commissioners that the interests of those Lieutenant-Colonels who were passed over, by the three years' service Colonels should be protected: they were neglected entirely.

"That was a most important point was it not?—Yes, it was most important but it was forgotten. It was the Secretary-at-War himself who drew out the draft. He did not mention it in his draft Warrant, and therefore the clerks did not think of it.

"The clause of the Report of the Royal Commission, which you state to have been overlooked in the drawing up of the Warrant of 1854, was clause No. 52?—Yes; they say 'we are of opinion that a liberal view ought to be taken of the claims of these Officers, and that in introducing a change (which change was the abolition of brevets) which the public good requires, they ought to be carefully protected from injury and from having their just expectations disappointed.'"

In the farther examination of Mr. Croomes by the Commissioners, on some points being brought to his notice which altered the effect of the above evidence; he is asked by General Rumley, whether he "still considers that there was an oversight on the part of the Commissioners with respect to their case?—I still consider that there was an oversight in the Warrant of 1854.

"I am speaking of the Report of 1858?—I think there was an oversight of the injury that would be done to those Aides-de-camp who had been promoted in the meantime.

"Not to the distinguished service Officers?—To them too, if they get their promotion specially, which I had supposed to be as Queen's Aides-de-camp.

"Do you consider it was an oversight of the Royal Commissioners?—I think it was an oversight in the Report.

"Notwithstanding that they are marked in the Appendix?—Notwithstanding that they are marked in the Appendix. At the time when I had this Report I had, I think, no more sent to me by Sir Thomas Troubridge than the Report itself.

"(*Mr. Bouverie.*) May I ask the ground for your opinion, that there was an oversight on the part of the Royal Commission?—Simply that it is not noticed in the Report. I think it has been stated in the papers that Lord Herbert himself was of opinion that it had been an oversight on his part.

"(*Gen. Sir A. Woodford.*) Do you refer to the Report or the Warrant?—In both the Warrant of 1854 and in the Report of 1858.

"(*Mr. Bouverie.*) Should you be disposed to alter your opinion, if you were assured by two members of that Commission that the matter had been considered, and fully considered, by them?—I should say that if it had been considered something with respect to it, ought to have been stated in the Report."

Sir George Brown considered that what the Commission had to do was simply to correct the error which the Commission of 1858, inadvertently fell into, "and by a revisal of the dates of appointment of these officers, to effect such an adjustment of their relative positions in the list as may seem equitable and prove satisfactory to the rest of the army, if it should not exactly meet the views of both parties to the dispute." Sir George however stood alone in his opinion; his fellow Commissioners reported things should remain as they are.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS of 10th and 18th August.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Simla*, Captain A. B. Farquhar, arrived in our harbour yesterday, at noon, with the English Mails of the above dates on board. She left Suez on the 27th August, at 7-15 A.M.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mr. C. F. Shaw; Lieutenant A. Vivian; Mr. F. Lima; Mrs. Grant; Mr. W. Butt; Ensign Leckie; Mr. B. Thompson; Mrs. Dewry and two children; Mrs. Fraser; Mr. S. Steadman; Mr. C. Milner; Mr. C. Curelly; Miss Smith's ayah; Miss Buckley's ayah.

From Marseilles.—Major Vesey; Major Brown's ayah; Mr. P. Chrystal; Mr. Fortescue; Mr. Oxenham; Mr. Erskine; Mr. J. W. Warter; Mr. Dadabhai Naroji; Mr. Merwanjee Bomanjee and servant; Mr. Ayrton.

From Suez.—Rev. and Mrs. Ammann; Rev. and Mrs. Plebst; Miss Schalsch; Miss Weber; Miss Kokherhans; Miss Schwaltzer; Rev. Mr. Grater; Rev. Mr. S. Gundert; Mr. Stutz; Miss M. Elin; Mr. P. Mitcheron.

From Aden.—Colonel and Mrs. Vialls; six native servants; one deck passenger; Mrs. Richardson's child and European nurse; Sorabjee Cooverjee, carpenter.

The following is a list of P. and O. Co.'s employés arrived by the *Simla*:—Engineers J. Craig, T. Wood, R. McLeod, and J. Churcher; Carpenter, A. Price, Stewards G. F. Toe, J. Sawford, G. A. Bryke, John Gray, and J. Grist; Captain Williamson's native servant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News, Sept.* 18.)

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde expired at Government-house, Chatham, on August 14.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner still continues. General Gilmore has received heavy reinforcements at Charleston. General Lee's forces are reported to be south of the Rapidan. The bulk of Meade's army has crossed the Rappahannock. General Taylor had defeated General Banks in Louisiana, and captured 6000 prisoners.

Several engagements have taken place between the Poles and the Russian troops, in which the insurgents have been victorious. It is reported that Warsaw is to be fortified. The Russians have burnt two villages in the palatinate of Cracow, and massacred the inhabitants. The Kings of Prussia, Holland, and Denmark have declined to be present at the Conference of the sovereign members of the German Confederacy. The Emperor of Austria has arrived in Frankfort. Proceedings commenced on August 17.

The notes of Austria, France, and Great Britain, in reply to the despatches of Prince Gortschakoff, were to have been presented on August 17.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Service: F. Sheppee, Esq., Physician-General, Retired List, Bombay Army—C. H. Walker, Esq., Indian Navy.

Miscellaneous: Sir Frederic Slade, Bart., Q.C.—Mr. Gilbart, F.R.S.—The Ven. Archdeacon Freer—Lieutenant-Colonel John Hardiman Burke—Admiral O. V. Harcourt.

The arrangements for the establishment of electric telegraphic communication between London and Calcutta are almost completed. The cable is nearly ready.

The Council of Notables has offered the crown of Mexico to the Archduke Maximilian, and in the event of his refusal, has placed it at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon.

Ten Russian steamers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to transport troops to Circassia.

Ten thousand French troops are expected at Acapulco.

A French cruiser has captured an English brig with a cargo of 10,000 muskets off Matamoras.

The diplomatic reception at the Tuileries on August 15, was not marked by any political allusions on the part of the emperor.

The resignation of Cardinal Antonelli is again announced.

Fears are entertained for the vintage in some parts of Burgundy, owing to the excessive heat.

The American courts have condemned the cargoes of the steamers Peterhoff, Springbok, Gertrude, and Atorvi.

Archduke Maximilian will visit the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz.

The French intend occupying Tampico and Matamoras.

Eugène Delacroix, the great French painter, is dead.

Omar Pacha has fallen ill.

A Turkish camp of observation is being established at Schumla.

Colonel the Honourable C. H. Lindsay, commanding the St. George's Rifle Corps, has been shot in the leg at a rifle contest.

Sir James Hudson, K.C.B., has been appointed a Knight Grand Cross, and the Prince of Leiningen a Knight Commander, of the Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty left Woolwich on August 11, and arrived at Rosenau, Germany, on August 15.

Reports from Lancashire are of a most ominous complexion. The distress is again upon the increase.

The illness of the Bishop of Oxford is reported to be of a serious character.

An application at Judges' Chambers, for the discharge of Colonel Waugh from prison without bail, has been refused.

Sir W. Fraser and Sir J. Bailey, Conservatives, and Colonel Salwey, of the 2nd Dragoons Guards, Liberal, are spoken of as candidates for the borough of Ludlow.

The Italians have opened a subscription to offer a testimonial to Sir James Hudson, as a token of Italian gratitude.

A statue of Lord Plunket has been placed in the hall of the Four Courts, Dublin.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Abergeldie Castle, near Balmoral.

Smithfield is to be converted into a poultry and meat market.

The Russian government has contracted with several London firms for the construction of a railroad from Moscow to Sebastopol.

The Italian Parliament was prorogued on August 11.

The Fête Napoleon has been celebrated with much enthusiasm in France.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight 1s. 11¾d.; 30 days', 1s. 11¾.; Bombay, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11¾d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto Five-and-a Half, 116½.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¾ to ¼.

Consols for Money, 93 to 93¼; for the account (Sept. 9), 93¼, 93¼.

Bank of England rate of discount 4 per cent.

Money Market steady.

Stock Markets inactive.

Produce Markets steady but quiet. Silk unchanged. Tea still flat. Indigo rather better. Sugar firm. Rice unchanged. Saltpetre firm. Jute quiet. Cutch 24s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 81s. to 86s. 6d.; good middling, 87s. to 89s.; fine middling, 90s. to 91s. per cwt. Market quiet.

Linseed steady. Calcutta, 66s. to 68s.; Bombay seed, 72s. to 73s. Rape-seed dull; Calcutta, 59s.; Bombay Guzerat, 66s. to 68s.

Cocoa-nut Oil has declined to £46 for Ceylon, and £48 for fine Cochin.

Metals.—Tin lower; fine Straits, £120 to arrive; Spelter quiet, £18 2s. 6d. ex ship.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 24d. per lb. nominal; fair Broach, 9¼d.; fair Dhollera, 18¾d. Market firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7¼lbs., 15s. per piece; 8¼ lbs., 7s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3¼lbs., 6s. 6d. Mule Twist No. 40 best seconds, 27¼d. per lb. Market firm, and demand better.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COTTON.—There has been a good steady demand, and Tinnevelly, which has again been chiefly in request, has advanced ¼d. per lb. Salem is also ¼d. per lb. dearer. Surat in some cases is ⅛d. higher, and the market closes very firm. The sales on the spot consist of:—

530	bales	Surat, Sawginned 18d. to 18¾d. middling fair, Dhollera 16¾d. to 16¾d. fully middling, 17d. to 17¼d. middling fair.
110	,,	Kurrachee, 12d. middling.
4880	,,	Tinnevelly, 16½. middling, 16¾d. to 17¼d. fully fair, 17¼d. to 17¾d. good fair.
760	,,	Salem, 17d. to 17¼d. fully fair.
480	,,	Western, 18¼d. to 18¾d. fair in dock.
270	,,	Cocconada, 17d. fair in dock.
440	,,	Bengal 12d. middling, 12¼d. to 12¾d. middling fair, 13¼d. fair, 14d. good fair.
320	,,	Rangoon, 15d. to 15¼d. good.
60	,,	China, 14¾d. fair.

Total 7780 bales.

The sales for arrival are—

1860	bales	Tinnevelly, 16d. August, 16¼d. June, 17d. May sailing, guaranteed good fair.
500	,,	Western, 17¾ l. to 17¾d. early May, 16¾d. July, good fair; 17¾d. late May
610	,,	Coconada, 16d. to 16¼d. fair
110	,,	Salem, 16d. fair.
260	,,	Bengal, 12¾d. fair.
200	,,	Broach, 18¼d. fair.

Total, 3530 bales,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
Aug. 9	Madge	Jones	Queenstown.
11	Pride of the Ocean	Kyle	Deal.
	Moreno	White	Liverpool.
12	Fort William

purchase, vice Francis Wheler, Viscount Hood, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Henry Amelius Coventry to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase, vice Stuckey; the Hon. Norman de L'Aigle Grosvenor to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Coventry.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Augustus Conolly to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice William Henry, Viscount Dangan, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant the Hon. Frederick Charles Howard to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Conolly; Ensign the Hon. Frederick Arthur Wellesley, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice the Hon. Frederick Charles Howard.

6th Regiment of Foot.—Sergeant-Major Robert Hyde to be Quartermaster, vice Samuel Haden, who retires upon temporary half pay.

23rd Foot.—Lieutenant William Jolliffe Twyford to be Captain by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Bevill Granville, who retires; Ensign Anthony Prichard Hutchinson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Twyford; Ensign William Herbert Adams to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Thomas James Bower, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Charles Newlin Teed, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hutchinson; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Cummings, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Adams.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Francis Kelsey to be Captain by purchase, vice Joshua Cunliffe Ingham, who retires; Lieutenant Edward Derrin Newbolt to be Captain by purchase, vice James Graham, who retires; Ensign Thomas Mercer Maxwell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Kelsey; Ensign William Edwin Price to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Newbolt; Gentleman Cadet Charles Frederick Weston Underwood, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Maxwell; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Henry Monteith Brown, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Price; Lieutenant William Neal to be Adjutant, vice Kelsey, promoted; Lieutenant Thomas Enraght Percy Tyrwhitt to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Newbolt.

51st Foot.—Captain Samuel Alexander Madden to be Major by purchase, vice John Henry Dickson, who retires; Lieutenant William Charles Edward Scott to be Captain by purchase, vice Madden; Ensign Henry Montagute Trenchard to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Scott; Gentleman Cadet Donald Robert Macqueen, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Trenchard.

56th Foot.—The commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant Michael Clare Garsia has been antedated to the 10 of November, 1862.

57th Foot.—Ensign Arthur Cecil Manners to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Thomas H. Tragett, deceased; Ensign Henry Downe Chevers Barton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Manners, whose promotion by purchase on the 22nd of May has been cancelled; Gentleman Cadet Robert Joseph Holmes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Barton.

58th Foot.—Quartermaster Patric Hopkins, from a Depot Battalion, to be Quartermaster, vice Clark who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Ensign Barnard Henry Davidson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Alfred Spencer Heathcote, who retires; Gentleman Cadet William Robert Green, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Davidson.

61st Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Hercules Atkinson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant William Sydney Nugent, who has changed into the 103rd Foot.

64th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Carr Foster, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice David Gardiner, who exchanges.

65th Foot.—The promotion of Lieutenant Villars Butler has been antedated to the 18th of July, 1862.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant Nicholas Pennefather to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant William Forbes Anderson, appointed to the School of Musketry.

88th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Robert Wickham to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice William John Saul, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Henry Howorth, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wickham.

107th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Money Fisher, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice E. T. Rogers, deceased.

108th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Frederick East Apthorp, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Irwin, whose appointment on the 4th inst. has been cancelled.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieutenant David Gardiner, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Foster, who exchanges.

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Captain William James Anderson, 32nd Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain W. H. Peter Gordon Bluett, 10th Foot, who has held the appointment the prescribed period.

Quartermaster Joseph Clarke, from the 58th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Hopkins, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Samuel Maitland Hadaway, to be inspector-General of Hospitals, vice John Robert Taylor, C.B., who retires upon half pay.

Surgeon-Major Francis Charles Annesley, from the Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Samuel Maitland Hadaway, promoted.

Staff-Surgeon Colin Matheson Sinne Miller, M.D., from half pay, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Thomas William Fox, M.B. appointed to the Royal Engineers.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Nealor Thursfield, M.D., has been permitted to resign his commission.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Second Captain Charles Vaughan Arbuckle, Royal Artillery, to be Captain of a Company of gentleman cadets, vice Second Captain Charles Hunter, who resigns that appointment only.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Ulysses, Lord Downes, G. C. B., Colonel of the 29th Foot, on the 26th July, 1863:—

Lieutenant-General Sir William John Codrington, K. C. B., Colonel of the 23rd Foot and Governor and Commander-in Chief of Gibralter, to be General.

Major-General Alexander Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay unattached, to have the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Sir William Henry Elliott, K. C. B., Colonel of the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, G. C. B., Colonel of the 4th Hussars promoted a Major-General for distinguished service, and at present commanding the troops in Madras, with local rank of Lieutenant-General in India, to be placed on the fixed establishment of Major-Generals.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Clarges Wolfe, Major on half pay, unattached, to be Colonel.

Captain and Brevet-Major Archibald Campbell Snodgrass, 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Francis Barry Drew, Adjutant of a depot battalion, to be Major.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

A general regimental order signed by Colonel C. Bingham, Deputy-Adjutant-General, has been issued from the Horse Guards, by order of Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, containing the following announcement:—

Col. G. R. H. Kennedy to be Col. on the staff of the army serving at Malta, while holding the command of the Royal Artillery in that Island vice Col. Crofton, deceased; Brevet-Col. E. Wodehouse, C. B., to command the Depot Brigade Royal Artillery, vice Col. Kennedy; Second-Capt. C. L. Tredcrof appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery, vice Capt. Williams.

The following officers are posted temporarily to the Depot Brigade, and will join at the stations named on the 20th August, for duty, until required to embark for India, viz.:—

Lieuts. Pratt and Sorell, Hilsea; Lieuts. Brinkley, Bomford, and Graves, Shorncliffe; and Lieuts. Barker and Rawle, Aldershott, to do duty with the 4th Brigade.

The following removals have been ordered:—

Lieut.-Col. Elgee, from Ireland to Shorncliffe; Capt. Williams, from Dorchester to Hilsea; Capt. Higgon, from Ireland to Devonport; Capt. Tredcroft, from Devonport to Dorchester; Capt. Gilmour, from India to Ireland; Capt. Welch, from Woolwich to the Isle of Wight; and Lieut. M. Murray, Coast Brigade, from Carlisle to Alderney.

The undermentioned officers are posted as follows:—

Lieut. R. Warburton, to No. 1 Battery, 24th Brigade; Lieut. J. R. Disney, to No. 4 Battery, 25th Brigade; Lieut. E. Waller, to No. 5 Battery, 25th Brigade; Lieut. C. R. Fonlger to No. 6 Battery, 25th Brigade; Riding Master Sampson, to 5th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; Riding Master Butler, to 9th Brigade; Riding Master Bamett, to the depot of the Horse Brigade; Lieut. H. L. Armstrong, From No. 1 to No. 3 Battery, 17th Brigade; Lieut. F. L. Weston, from No. 3 to. No. 1 Battery, 17th Brigade; Lieut. H. W. Ferrier, to 2nd Brigade, and to join at Dover on the 20th August; Lieut. G. S. Perry, to 1st Brigade, and to join at Sheerness on the 20th August; Lieut. C. A. Empson, to 13th Brigade, and to join at Woolwich on the 20th August.

The following officers are raised to increased pay:—

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Anderson, C.B., 4th Brigade, vice Marriott, promoted; Lieut. C. Kirkwood, 1st Brigade, vice Gilmour, promoted; and Lieut. J. A. Kelso, 14th Brigade, vice Welch, premoted.

The following transfers have been sanctioned, viz.:—

Col. R. R. Kinleside, from 19th to 25th Brigade; Col. G. R. H. Kennedy, from 2nd to 3rd Brigade; Brevet-Col. W. J. Smythe, from 14th to 13th Brigade; Brevet-Col. J. M. Adye, C.B., from 13th to 14th Brigade; Capt. F. B. Urquhart, to H. Battery, 19th Brigade; Capt. F. Alexander, to 7th Battery, 25th Brigade; Capt. A. R. Fuller, to 25th Brigade, as a supernumerary; Capt. J. D. Higgon, to E. Battery, 8th Brigade; Second Capt. and Adjutant J. Hanwell, to the headquarters of the Depot Brigade; Second Capt. W. B. Cumberland, to E. Battery, 19th Brigade; Second Capt. F. Fitzroy, to 6th Battery, 24th Brigade; Second Capt. G. Cracklow, to 7th Battery, 24th Brigade; Brevet Major W. Wilson, to 6th Battery, 25th Brigade; Second Capt. C. Hunter, to 25th Brigade; Lieut. A. S. Heyland, to D Battery, 16th Brigade; Lieut. J. F. Cooksley, to E. Battery, 16th Brigade; Lieut. H. L. Jones, to H Battery, 16th Brigade; Lieut. W. S. Alexander, to H Battery, 16th Brigade; Lieut. H. Munro, to 8th Battery, 25th Brigade; Lieut. J. H. G. Browne, to 6th Battery, 7th Brigade; Lieut. Macartney, to 4th Battery, 7th Brigade; Lieut. F. Johnson, to 2nd Battery, 7th Brigade; Lieut. Slessor, to C Battery, Depot Brigade; Lieut. Egan, to 1st Division, Depot Brigade; and Lieut. Grey, to F Battery, 14th Brigade.

The following exchanges have been sanctioned:—

Between Second Capt. J. R. Dyce, of G. Battery, 8th Brigade, and Second Capt. R. P. L. Welch, of 8th Battery, 7th Brigade; between Lieut. G. E. Handcock of G. Battery, and Lieut. T. H. Trappard of F. Battery 18th Brigade. Lieut. Collew is posted to No. 6 Battery, 7th Brigade, and is to join at Gosport on the 1st of September. Lieut. Sutton is posted, temporarily, to the Depot Brigade, and will join at Shorncliffe on the 1st of September, for duty with a field battery at that station.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Surgeon—Robert W. Clarke to the Saturn.

Paymaster—W. P. O'Brien to the Formidable.

Naval Cadets—Henry R. Simons and Moultrie Salt have been nominated.

Engineer—Robert Crosswaite to the Liverpool.

First Class Assistant-Engineers—Walter H. Brimfield to the Wye; Edwin N. Cockrell to the Marlborough; David Wilson (acting), Kenneth M'Caskill, Andrew Kennedy, Nicholas Baird, David Sharp (acting), James M'Arthur (acting), Peter Foulis (acting), John Muir, Ebenezer Bennett, John Critchton, John Galbraith, Samuel M'Dougall, Edward M'Leish, and John Frazer (promoted).

THE CASE OF COLONEL WAUGH.

At the Judges' Chambers, on August 10, before Mr. Justice Keating, an application was made for the discharge of Colonel Waugh from Whitecross-street prison where he was detained on a *capias* for £50,000 at the suit of the official manager of the London and Eastern Bank. It will be recollected that Colonel Waugh surrendered to his bankruptcy, and an order was made for his release, on finding two sureties in £2000 each and himself in £4000. The present application was to obtain his release without bail. Mr. Dodgson appeared for Colonel Waugh, and Mr. Bullen for the official manager of the Eastern Bank. Mr. Justice Keating, after hearing the learned counsel on both sides, deferred judgment. His lordship, in giving his decision on the following day, August 11, said he had carefully considered the matter, with the statute and the authorities cited, and he could only say that he had been strengthened in the impression made on him yesterday, that this was not a case in which he ought to interfere. The application to release from the *capias* at the suit of the banking company was in effect though not in form, an appeal from Mr. Justice Blackburn, who had granted the *capias* on which the defendant had been arrested. He was clearly of opinion that the claim which had been entered on the part of the official manager on the proceedings in bankruptcy was such a bar as was contemplated by the Act of Parliament, and therefore was not one on which the defendant could be discharged out of custody. He had arrived at that conclusion after considering the cases quoted on both sides with the particular section of the act, and as that was the case, and also considering the application as an appeal from Mr. Justice Blackburn, the summons would follow the usual course and be dismissed with costs. By this decision Colonel Waugh must either find bail as directed by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, not for his protection but for his release, or remain in custody until the completion of his case and his discharge by operation of law.—An application was made at the Bankruptcy Court on behalf of Colonel Waugh to Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on August 14, for leave to appoint an accountant, at the expense of the estate in making up his accounts. The agents for the creditors admitted that this was a step which would probably be for the benefit of their clients, and, therefore, would not oppose the application. An accountant was, therefore, appointed.

VIOLATION OF THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

A young gentleman calling himself Lieut. A. Styles, late Garibaldian army, was brought up on a warrant at Bow-street on August 11, charged with violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in endeavouring to enlist persons in this country for the service of the Polish Insurrectionary Government. The prisoner, it seems, had an office whence he issued advertisements and circulars, with the object of forming a regiment of volunteers in aid of the Poles, of which "an English general of great experience in the Crimea and Italy" was to be appointed to the command. The defendant, who said he did not think he was doing anything wrong, was remanded, and heavy bail was fixed. The agents of the Russian government prosecute in the case.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Times, August 18.)

SECOND EDITION.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

(From our own correspondent.)

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7 P. M.

During the last six-and-thirty hours Frankfort has been in a state of feverish excitement. There has been such a hurry and bustle, such a continued coming and going in the Zeil and adjacent streets, that an inexperienced stranger would be tempted to fancy that the inhabitants of the city were engaged in business of high importance, instead of being solely intent on the gratification of their curiosity. Around the entrances to the principal hotels are congregated dense crowds of well-dressed people, who are content to stand for hours in the scorching sun in order that they may have an opportunity of seeing face to face the high and mighty in the great Fatherland. The philo-Austrians are either posted in the neighbourhood of the Eschenheimer-Gasse in the hope of being able to catch a glimpse of the Emperor Francis Joseph,* or in the vicinity of the Hotel d'Angleterre, in which Count [illegible] has taken up his quarters. The German Sovereigns now at Frankfort are—the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Hanover, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg (as the representative of his venerable father), the Grand Duke of Baden, the Elector of Hesse, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who is Stadtholder of Luxemburg, the Duke of Brunswick, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke of Nassau, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the hereditary Princes of Anhalt-Cothen, the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Prince of Waldeck, Prince Reuss, of the younger line, and Prince Schaumburg-Lippe. The free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg are represented by their respective burgomiasters. The two mayors and the senators of this city yesterday drove to the Hanau terminus, to meet the Emperor Francis Joseph, and very proud the worthy burghers seemed to be of their representatives, whose spruce coachmen and athletic footmen wore liveries of scarlet, with broad facings of silver lace. Some of the minor German Princes went to the Federal Palace to receive the Emperor on his arrival, but the Kings did not call on him until late in the evening. There is now a great uplifting of voices in the street, and on looking out of my window I see the King of Bavaria bowing low to the crowd through which his carriage is slowly passing. Yesterday the Duke of Cambridge called to see the Duke of Burnswick, who insisted on his entering his rooms, although he had just sat down to dinner with some of his German friends. The Grand Duke William, who is Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, and Governor of the Federal fortress of Mayence, is also staying in the Hotel de Russie, and I observe that great attention is paid to him by the German Princes. The windows of the principal streets of the city are profusely decorated with the German, Austrian, and Frankfort colours, but the black and white flag of Prussia is only to be seen at the corner of the Gallus-Gasse, where there is a military club, and at a guard-house where Prussian troops are on duty.

The inhabitants of this city are under the impression that the Congress of Princes will hold its first sitting this afternoon, but the Emperor of Austria, being unwilling to take his Federal allies by surprise, has resolved to send to each of them a copy of his project of reform. If agreeable to the Princes, the Congress will meet tomorrow but, if they should desire to have more time for reflection, the first sitting will be held on Wednesday, the 19th inst. As has already been said, His Majesty the Emperor intends to pass his birthday (the 18th inst.) at Darmstadt, in order that the other Sovereigns may not be under the necessity of offering him their congratulations. Very many of the inhabitants of this city profess to be thoroughgoing Democrats, ultra-Radicals, but they can hardly be so at heart, for they loudly express surprise and displeasure at the strange conduct of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who drives about in his carriage in a carriage and pair, as if oblivious of the fact that 23 or 24 of his ancestors had been German Emperors."

The Austrian Monarch to-day gaves a grand dinner to 90 and odd persons, and to-morrow the corporation of Frankfort will entertain the German potentates in the Hall of Emperors in the Roemer, the Guildhall of the city. After the banquet, which, is likely to be a very sumptuous one, there will be a grand display of fireworks for the amusement of the people. On the 19th inst. there will be a *theatre pare*, at which Signora Adelina Patti is to play a prominent part.

Although the Frankfort papers are ignorant of the true nature of the propositions which the Emperor Francis Joseph is about to make to his Federal allies, they roundly assert that his project of reform neither can nor will satisfy the German nation. It is possible that the opinions expressed on this subject by the *Sud-Deutsche Zeitung* and the *Frankfurt Journal* are correct, but they will hardly produce a very deep impression on the Germans at large, as the first-mentioned paper is the organ of the German Ultras, and the other the defender of the special interest of Prussia. The Berlin papers, and more particularly those which are under the influence of M. von Bismark, affirm that the Emperor of Austria is exclusively actuated by selfish motives, but they do him scant justice. It stands to reason that His Majesty must wish to strengthen his position in Germany, but there is no reason to doubt his sincerity when he declares that he is willing to make concessions to the German people. He certainly would not like to see universal suffrage introduced in Germany, but it is not very likely that such a proposition will be made by Prussia as long as M. von Bismark is in office. From Gastein we learn that the Crown Prince of Prussia had several very angry discussions with that Minister, but no one knows what passed between the misguided King and his son. The King of Denmark declined the invitation of the Emperor of Austria, because he wishes to have as little as possible to do with a Confederation which continues to threaten to send troops of execution into Holstein. There are experienced diplomatists in Vienna who believe that the Schleswig-Holstein question will lead to a war, but the Germans are endowed with a great deal of patience and caution, and will take no step which could embroil them with the Western Powers and Sweden. It here occurs to me that in 1859 or 1860 the German National Association was not permitted to hold its sittings here, but I have not heard that any of the Radical members of the corporation of Frankfort have objected to the meeting of the Congress of Princes.

At Vienna it is still much the question of the offer which the ultra-Catholic party in Mexico has recently made to the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, but it is positively known to me that his brother, the Emperor, will neither meddle nor move in the matter. It is generally said that the Archduke is a talented man and a worthy one withal, and probably he is so; but he has two besetting sins—vanity and ambition—which sooner of later may get him into trouble.

Yesterday I entered the "Kaiser-Saal," or Hall of Emperors, and was much struck by the motto of Leopold II., the last but one of the German Emperors. Being translated from the original French, it runs thus:—"The true treasures of Kings are the hearts of their subjects." A few years ago the Emperor of Austria used to say that he required nothing but obedience from his subjects; but it is evident that he fully appreciates the popularity which he now enjoys. A very great change has come over His Majesty, and the public attributes it to the removal from Court of certain persons who were supposed to have great influence over him.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, Aug. 18.

The statement that a collective invitation to attend the Congress will be addressed by the German Princes to the King of Prussia is confirmed.

The King of Saxony will personally convey the invitation to His Majesty.

At the banquet to the German Princes yesterday evening, the Burgomaster of Frankfort proposed as a toast "The Princes and Free Towns of Germany."

The Emperor of Austria replied in the following terms:—

"I take this opportunity of thanking the Senate and citizens, in the name of the Princes assembled, for the hospitable reception extended to us. I think we cannot display our gratitude to patriotically disposed citizens in a more worthy manner than by testifying as Princes that we are all united in hearty love to our common Fatherland. We are all further united in best wishes for this memorable town. The illustrious guests will joyfully drink with me to Frankfort's welfare and prosperity. May Frankfort prosper!"

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 18.

The Emperor has arrived at Chalons, and has been very warmly received.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

Letters received from St. Petersburg state that the *Invalide Russe* says, in case of war being declared, the First Division of Grenadiers, with the First Brigade of Artillery, would be placed under the orders of the commander of the troops stationed in Finland.

The 10th Infantry Division and the 10th Brigade of Artillery would be at the disposal of the Commandant of the 2rd Reserve Corps.

The 6th Cavalry Division and the 6th Brigade of Mounted Artillery would be placed at the orders of the Commandant of the 1st Reserve.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

CRACOW, Aug. 18.

An engagement has taken place in the Palatinate of Cracow.

The Russians have burned two villages, and massacred the inhabitants.

THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 18.

The Confederate privateer Florida was off Kinsale yesterday and boarded a pilot boat, to which she transferred three passengers, who were landed here.

It is supposed that the Florida is still off the coast.

STATE OF THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.

(Express, August, 18.)

The Association for the Defence of the Liberty of the Pres has just published a list of the warnings given to Prussian journals during the months of June and July. It appears that no less than 80 warnings were given, of which 66 were given once, 12 twice, one thrice, and one four times. The *Elberfield Gazette* is the only paper which did not receive a warning for publishing the protest of the six journals of Berlin.

THE RIMINI LOAN.

BRUSSELS, August 17.

Intelligence received here from Rimini states that the first instalment of a loan for the establishment of better means of communication throughout the republic of San Marino is about to be paid.

The loan has been negotiated in Paris by the Charge d'Affaires of the Republic with the banking house of J. Pic and Co.

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT Davis's ADDRESS TO THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

(Per the *City of New York.*)

NEW YORK, August 7, Morning.

It is reported from New Orleans that a French steamear had arrived on the 8th at Vera Cruz with an English schooner in tow. The schooner was captured at Rio Grande with a cargo of arms. She had cleared from Liverpool for Matamoras.

NEW YORK, August 7, Evening.

The siege of Charleston was progressing on the 4th inst.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that by the middle of August General Lee's army will be reinforced to number 150,000 men, with 300 pieces of Artillery, and if by that time Meade has not advanced Lee will assume the offensive, and move from Fredericksburg direct on Alexandria, by way of Banks Ford, Dumfries, and Occoquan, or else by way of Manassas Junction, Centerville, and Fairfax, to Harlington Heights.

The Richmond papers state that General Meade has been reinforced by 15,000 men from Grant's army.

President Davis has appealed to absent officers and soldiers to return immediately to camp.

Johnston's army is at Enterprise, and Brandon, Mississippi. General Johnston has visited and inspected the Mobile defences.

There is said to be much suffering among the people of Middle Tennessee.

The Maine Democratic State Convention has passed strong resolutions denouncing the course of the Lincoln Administration.

NEW YORK, August 8, Morning.

Gilmore's heavy batteries are expected to open fire from Morris Island on Fort Sumter in a few days. The steamer Ironsides is within 500 yards of Fort Sumter.

General Meade's pickets extended two miles and a half beyond the south bank of the Rappahannock. The railroad bridge across the river at Rappahannock station has been rebuilt.

In consequence of guerillas the sutlers' waggons from Washington to General Meade's army are accompanied by armed escorts.

News has been received from New Orleans to the 31st ult. The Union Association had passed a resolution opposing the organisation of a State Government under the constitution in force prior to secession, and opposing any new constitution recognising slavery. The *New York Herald* says that the Association is formed principally of office-seekers.

Yazoo city has been stripped in consequence of the hostile attitude of the people. Quantities of merchandise and furniture, and numbers of negroes have been carried away.

No cotton has arrived at New Orleans since the fall of Port Hudson.

It is semi-officially announced that the article published lately in the *Washington Republican* representing war with England as imminent, was not authorised by the government nor made up with any knowledge of its views.

Jefferson Davis has issued an address to the Confederate army, in which he says:—"After two years of warfare the enemy continues a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with recent success he imagines that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and now gathers heavy masses together for a general invasion, vainly hoping that by desperate efforts success may be reached. You know what the enemy means by success. His malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children, to destroy what he cannot plunder, to partition our homes at the spoils of victory, to incite servile insurrection, and to debauch an inferior race hitherto contented, by promising the indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate means, and not bearing to make peace lest they should be hurled from power, the men now ruling in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of ending outrages, disgracing the age, or listen to any suggestion for conducting the war according to civilised usages. No alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families, and your country. Victory is within your gasp—you need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. All that is necessary is that all should promptly repair to military duty, and I now grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy who may be absent without leave, and who shall without delay return to their duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after this proclamation." President Davis finally conjures all the women of the Confederacy to use their influence in aiding this call, and to take care that none who owe duty in the field shall be sheltered at home.

The Confederate Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter stating that, as the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg exposes to the enemy the government cotton purchase in Mississippi and Lousiana, many planters will be probably leave their plantations. The military authorities will, therefore, he says, destroy all cotton they cannot preserve from the enemy. The cotton will be destroyed only when there is imminent danger of the enemy capturing it.

* His Majesty has just called at the Hotel de Russie, to leave cards for the King of Hanover, the Duke of Burnswick, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the Prince of Buckeburg.

LORD CLYDE.

(Times.)

The country will hear of the death of Lord Clyde with a grief enhanced by disappointment. He had reached, indeed, the full term of human life, and perhaps his friends had no right to expect that in the ordinary course of things he could be long spared to them; but the energy which was ready to start for India at 24 hours' notice is still fresh in the memory of every one, and Lord Clyde's name would three months since have only recalled the strong and steady hand which suppressed the Indian mutiny and the well-earned honours which he had only begun to enjoy. Few persons connected his name with any thought of age or decline, for there had been nothing of either in his public acts. Indeed, although he has passed away in the evening of his years, he is cut short in the noon of his fame and his powers. He had not been a general officer 10 years, and his commission as general only dates five, years ago. His services as a commander seemed only to have begun and if he could have forgotten his age, he might not unreasonably have looked forward to an ample time of honour, confidence, and high trust. We, at least, should naturally have relied on him in any emergency, and should have felt more at ease in any danger to know that our interests were in such proved and unfailing hands.

His life, though marked by no striking incidents, is very remarkable as a whole, and would have deserved attention and admiration even if it had met with a less splendid close. When he entered the army as a mere lad in 1808, he was without name, without interest, and without money. It will probably be a startling lesson to many dissatisfied and grumbling subalterns to be told that at least till a late period of his life he never had anything to depend upon but his pay. Yet he lived as if he wanted nothing else, and his strict integrity was unobserved in his complete contentment. He went through some of the severest campaigns of the Peninsular war and always acquitted himself with honour, but he had no time in the few years that remained of that tremendous struggle to make a name or raise an interest; and when the war closed, his career, like that of all others of his standing was checked for 30 years. He served, indeed, in the West Indies and commanded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China in 1842, but until the second Seikh war in 1845 he was left to the poor hopes of regular promotion. In that war he commanded a division and gave ample evidence of the sterling qualities which subsequently raised him so high. "Colonel Campbell," wrote Lord Gough, after the battle of Chillianwollah, "with that steady coolness and military precision for which he is so remarkable, carried everything before him." The same "steady coolness" of head and heart was displayed in his subsequent operations against the hill tribes of the Peshawur district, and in his treatment of them when conquered; and when he returned to England he had established a high and unquestioned reputation. But though he had earned a name he could command no interest, and perhaps the most brilliant services in those distant hills have seldom received full recognition. His fortunes stood still again for 12 years, and when he started to share in the Crimean campaign it was only in command of a brigade, and it was not till June, 1854, that his rank in the army was higher than that of a colonel. How his determined courage and capacity for command and certain generalship forced themselves forward in the eventful two years that followed is still fresh in all our memories. Perhaps he was fortunate in the unwise neglect which induced so much animadversion. At all events, he came out of the war with untarnished reputation, and when we had to seek for a general equal to the great necessity of the Indian mutiny, no voice hesitated to applaud the appointment of Sir Colin Campbell, the qualities which Lord Gough so admirably describes were never more strikingly illustrated than in the campaigns which restored calm to that confused dependancy. If the operations were not marked by any extraordinary brilliancy, they were carried on with a cool foresight and a steady strength which, though slow, were irresistible, and with a military precision which effectually saved our arms from the danger of a single check. In that emergency these, perhaps, were actually the qualities which were wanted, and it was a just and instinctive appreciation of powers trained by a long and laborious life for their complete display on that great scene, as well as a feeling of gratitude at the final relief from long and painful anxiety, which led the country to shower on Lord Clyde all the honours of the State and of the army.

We have not spoken of his military operations as marked by an unusual genius, for praise is only valuable when it is true, and we should miss entirely the real honour and instruction of his life if we ascribed his success to the possession of any extraordinary powers. He was a remarkable instance of the way in which sterling qualities of head and heart may win their way even in the ranks of the British army. We are accustomed to pride ourselves on the fact that the highest honours of the two learned professions are open to the attaintment of the humblest Englishman; but there is a prejudice, not perhaps unfounded that it is otherwise in the army, and that money or interest, or both, are essential to high military rank. Yet Lord Clyde commenced his service as unassisted by wealth or friends as the more unknown and penniless barrister or curate. Nor did he owe his ultimate reputation and success to the opportunity for any very extraordinary services. He rose by the mere force of sterling ability, complete knowledge of his profession, sound sense, high honour, [illegible] industrious and laborious [illegible] to his duty. These qualities [illegible] him a [illegible] performance of [illegible], alone and unaided, made [illegible]-marshall, a member of the most distinguished orders in Europe, as raised him to the English peerage. He had to wait longest, too long, it is true—and often had reason for just indignation at undeserved neglect; but his perfect modesty kept him true to his work and gave opportunity for his real value to compel his rise. Perhaps he owed as much to the qualities of his heart as to those of his head and his will. The positions he won are hardly equal to equal abilities if marred by an impracticable or ungeneerous nature. But men well rarely refuse to recognise true talent when its force is softened modesty, and its claims made welcome by unselfishness. A merely personal ambition in Sir Colin Campbell might have met with the angry repulse of proud or interested feelings. But his nature was so sustaining, and his modesty so complete, that he excited no personal envy or jealousy.

His rise was felt to be simply the natural recognition of talents which the country could not spare; and at the same time his entire generosity prevented his retaining any grudge at past disappointments, and made him always ready to serve others, whenever and wherever he was wanted.

Such a life, so simple, so true, so independent of all artificial aid and even of all extraordinary advantages, is more honourable than more brilliant and less successful careers, and has a far higher value to Englishmen. This country has never been wanting in men of great genius at critical periods of its history, and our great names may match with those of any country and any time; but our greatness as a nation is due more to the steady ability and true integrity which are spread so largely among all classes than to the power of extraordinary and occasional genius. The qualities which in a superior degree raised Lord Clyde to his high position are those which have been always most highly valued by Englishmen, and which every one in his degree may imitate. He has been taken away too soon for his own honour and for our good, but he has lived long enough to illustrate a noble principle, and to give an example of duty, truth, and modest worth which Englishmen will not willingly forget. His memory will long be dear to the hearts, of his friends and when those who knew him have themselves passed away, it will be cherished in the grateful and affectionate heart of his country.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(Daily News.)

The list which has lately been published of the successful candidates for Indian civil appointments deserves attention. Regarded in a mere pecuniary point of view, it is certain that there is no career which insures an independent position so rapidly as that of the Indian civil service. Of the candidates of 1859 only two were receiving in 1861 salaries under £480, while the rest were receiving between £480 and £762 a year. And looking back to the list of candidates of 1855, some had, in six years, reached the respectable sum of £1800, and several others £1200 a year. Were it not for the climate and for the necessity of leaving England, there can be no doubt that the Indian civil service would command the ablest of the English youth. But the list which has just been published proves conclusively that, large as the present rate of salary appears to be, it cannot safely be reduced. For 60 appointments there were only 180 candidates, or that every third lad obtained an appointment; and a careful scrutiny of the marks obtained by those who were successful shows that they cannot be the ablest of their contemporaries.

In the first place it appears that no fewer than six who nominated themselves to the examination obtained not a single mark. There is a salutary rule now established, that in order to obtain any marks at all the candidate must obtain at least one-tenth in mathematics and one-sixth in any of the other subjects. The object of this regulation is to discourage superficial knowledge, and to ensure a real acquaintance with the subject professed. But it appears that no fewer than six of those who must have thought they had some reasonable chances of success were pronounced practically ignorant of every subject which they professed to know. Nor does the matter stop here, for unfortunately there is scarcely a single candidate, even among the 60 successful ones, who has not earned a cypher, thus showing the flimsy character of their knowledge in some respects. There is no greater benefit which the civil service examinations can confer upon the country than rigidly enforcing the salutary rule to which reference has just been made. Those who take in few subjects, and who display a thorough knowledge of them, ought to receive the utmost encouragement. In carrying this rule into effect, however, it is essential that the number of subjects should not be unnecessarily restricted. According to the present system they are 11 in number; and although Greek and Latin are professed by most of the candidates, still there are cases in which a candidate has succeeded without any knowledge of these languages. One of the most remarkable cases in this respect is that of Satyendra Nath Tagore, educated at Calcutta, who took up only six subjects, and obtained five hundred marks in English and more than 700 marks in Sanscrit and Arabic.

The Civil Service Commission have adopted the useful practice of stating the schools and colleges at which the several successful candidates have been educated. When the system of open competition was first adopted, it was said that it was a system for benefitting the rich at the cost of the poor. It was not denied that in former times the system of patronage in India had been grossly jobbed, and had been a practical monopoly in the hands of the directors and their friends. It was said, however, that the new system would not destroy this monopoly, but would simply transfer it into the hands of those who could afford to send their boys to expensive tutors to be crammed. It is not to be supposed that the young men who are destined to conduct the government in India are to be without education; and any one who takes the trouble to look through the list of places where the successful candidates have been educated will at once perceive that they are by no means of the most expensive sort. The truth is, that the opening of the scholarships and fellowships at Oxford and elsewhere to general competition, and the application of the same system to the Artillery and Engineers, has had the effect of making it an easier matter to succeed in the competition for the Indian civil service. Out of the 60 successful candidates there are only 15 who have been either to Oxford or Cambridge, and the number of those who come from the great English public schools is not numerous. Many of the candidates have been educated in Scotland, many at English private schools, and some at continental schools and schools in the colonies. In short, it is clear that the Indian civil service is now recruited from the industrious sons of the middle classes of this country. There is probably not much difference as to the area from which the competitive candidates are drawn. The real difference is that, they obtain this appointment by their own exertions inst

ding the construction of a better house in the regular style of wattles and clay, the side walls only of which were completed when the invalid visitor arrived from England. It was already late in the evening; the sun had disappeared for the day, and the sky was cloudy; but Mr. Anderson at once determined to take his friend over to Mr. Smith's estancia where he was sure of shelter and hospitality. A short hour was enough for the ride in day light, but darkness came on so fast that before they had gone half way it was very difficult to see anything. Mr Anderson thought he was sure of going right, and only increased the pace; a daring and accomplished rider himself, he could not half sympathise with the sufferings of his friend, who at the end of a hard day's work to which he was wholly unaccustomed, now found himself urged along in a mad gallop over uneven ground, in total darkness, and expecting every moment to be his last. At length he felt he could hold out no longer. Mr Anderson admitted that he could not find the estancia-house, but was not yet prepared to give up the search. He told his friend to sit still on his horse, while he himself rode round and round in increasing circles, in hopes of finding the house. The hoofs were heard thundering round the plain, and the two men kept up communication by shouting till Mr Anderson returned in despair, saying he had no notion of where they were. It was now, of course, impossible to find one place as another, and had they both been novices they must have spent the night where they were; but the young Scotchman was ready with a piece of craft worthy to be noticed, for the benefit of those who may not have heard of it. He girthed up both horses with all his strength, and as soon as the benighted friends remounted their steeds, by a marvellous instinct, made keener by the unpleasant pressure of the girth, started of their own accord at full speed, and finding the way home for themselves, never stopped till they arrived once more at the wigwam from which they started. The night was passed as comfortably as circumstances admitted of, and next morning they presented themselves at the estancia, where we found Mr. Roberts on our arrival.

This modern moss-trooper is still further described.

Light, active, and daring, he was the *beau ideal* of a man for the country in which he now found himself; and he took to its ways with an eager enthusiasm, which was now and then cooled down by experience. He amused me very much with the account of some of his early doings, and told his story with a quaint gravity that doubled the effect. He said that he had wished to do everything that the natives did, and hearing that the Indians could let themselves fall to the ground from their horses when going at full gallop, he determined to try the result for himself: he whipped his horse to full speed, and then threw himself off. The effect upon a novice may be imagined: he rolled over and over like a ball on the turf and made up his mind to leave the Indians to enjoy the monopoly of their accomplishment. Soon afterward, he was present at a cattle-marking, where a young bull was particularly savage, and for some time defied the efforts of the peons to brand him. Some one knowing my friend's daring spirit, challenged him to charge the bull; he instantly rode at the savage beast, but at the last moment his horse swerved from the danger. He was rather laughed at, as if he had thought prudence was the better part of valour; and being somewhat nettled, he made a furious charge at the bull, who sent horse and rider flying over his head.

But even more interesting to a traveller than the accomplishments of his fellow-countrymen are the feats of horsemanship and other qualifications of the native *gauchos*. These men have a wonderful faculty for acting as *vaqueanos* or guides.

An accomplished *vaqueano* can find his way by methods inconceivable by other men; he observes trees and bushes, and knows them all by heart; in utter darkness he dismounts from his horse and tastes the herbs or grasses, or tries whether the water is fresh or salt. He can inform a general in what direction an enemy is approaching by the course taken by ostriches and deer; he observes the dust, and states the number of the foe. By the manner in which the crows and candors whirl in the air, he can tell whether they are hovering over a party of men, or only a dead animal.

Of the extraordinary powers of those *gauchos*, who are called trackers, Mr Hinchliff retates the following story, derived from the narrative of Don Domingo Sarmiento, the Governor of one of the western provinces:

"Once upon a time," he says, "I fell in with a path crossing that from Buenos Ayres, and the peon who was my guide fastened his eyes upon the ground, as usual. Presently he said, "Here goes a dark mule, a very good one—it belongs to the troop of D. N. Z. pass—it is saddled, and has a very good saddle too—it passed yesterday." This man came from the Sierra of San Luis, the troop was coming back from Buenos Ayres, and it was a year since he had last seen the mule whose footprint was mixed up with those of a whole troop in a path of two feet wide. This, which may appear incredible, is nevertheless a common kind of knowledge: the man was a common peon, and not a professional *rastreador* or tracker.

We must quote no more. The extracts we have given, however, will show that Mr Hinchliff's volume may be read throughout with every chance of adding to the reader's entertainment.

BRITISH SNAILS IN THEIR HOUSES.—We will now, by the aid of Mr. Reeve's text, examine a few of the most remarkable and interesting of our mollusks. Commencing with the family of *Limacidæ*, in which the respiratory and visceral organs are incorporated with the main contractile mass of the body, and the shell is either wanting or is rudimentary, we find the *Arion ater*, or black arion. This majestic, richly-diapered slug is easily recognized by its large dimensions. It excavates a kind of tunnel, in which it generally lies all the day, coming out at night to feed. Though a vegetarian by nature, the arion is not averse to a succulent earth-worm. He is indeed, judging by his aldermanic proportions, a very gastronome among mollusks, and that he is capable of affording substantial nourishment is evident by an interesting and authentic narrative, of a widow in Kent, supporting herself and family during a winter on these slugs. Her mode of proceeding was to drop the slugs into boiling water, and then deposit them with salt in a can. She and her children had thus prepared two casks full of this food, and so well did it suit them that they were fatter and more rosy than any other labourer's family in the parish. This and other slugs are also eaten on the Continent, being sometimes made into slug soup, and sometimes stewed in water and eaten with milk and savoury seasoning. A remarkable variety of this species is the ash slug, which is spotted like a leopard, and has the curious property of mucus-spinning. Mr. Reeve states that he saw one descend in a room by a thread of mucus which it had spun from a mantel-piece into the grate, and that the time spent in the operation was about five minutes."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE SACRIFICE OF LIFE TO WORK.—In the year 1858, I reported in the *Sanitary Review* a fatal case arising from the simple process of making sand-paper. The history was thus given. The manufacture of sand-paper is an occupation attended with serious evils. In this occupation the pulverized sand and glass is placed in fine sieves, and by gentle motion, the powder is equally distributed over paper prepared for its reception. The distribution is done by the hand; and as it is light work, young boys, hardly relieved from leading-strings, are employed at it. The result is, that the distributor, from the moment his work commences, is exposed to the inhalation of the irritative dust. A boy was one day brought before me, fatally sick by a chest affection resembling acute pulmonary consumption. On inquiry, I found that the youth, then engaged at the sand-paper business, was in perfect health until the first day he entered on his work. On his return in the evening to his home he was brought with fever and pain in the chest, which never left him. Quickly his health failed, and when I saw him only three weeks after the commencement of the labour his chances of life were over. He died within a month. Making further inquiry into this business, I found that this poor youth was the representative of a great class of youths similarly disabled. There were, on the average, two every week. It adds to the shame of these occurrences that, except in the matter of pecuniary saving in the purchase of young hands, all risk is unnecessary; that, by very simple machinery, the manufacturer might dispense with the distribution by the hand altogether; and that the particles of irritative powder need never be so distributed through the air as to be breathed either by the manufacturers or their assistants. It is not my intention in this lecture to deal further with examples such as have now been given. The illnesses and deaths described—I could multiply them a hundred fold—are not due to overwork; they form a class of them selves; they call for distinct treatment; and, in each given example of them, special remedy would, most probably, have to be invented. These trades and occupations are fatal, *i. e.*, as occupations; illness and death are as yet inseparable from them.—*Dr. Richardson in Social Science Review.*

THE CHILDREN OF LONDON.—The children, in truth, were the illomened blossoms from which another harvest of precisely such dark fruitage as I saw ripened around me was to be produced. Of course you would imagine these to be lumps of crude iniquity, tiny vessels as full as they could hold of naughtiness; nor can I say a great deal to the contrary. Small proof of parental discipline could I discern, save when a mother (drunken, I sincerely hope), snatched down some imp out of a group of pale, half-naked, humour-eaten abortions that were playing and squabbling together in the mud, turned up its tatters, brought down her heavy hand on its poor little tenderest parts, and let it go again with a shake. If the child knew what the punishment was for it was wiser than I pretend to be. It yelled and went back to its playmates in the mud. Yet let me bear testimony to what was beautiful and more touching than anything that I ever witnessed in the intercourse of happier children. I allude to the superintendence which some of these small people (too small, one would think, to be sent into the street alone, had there been any other nursery for them) exercised over still smaller ones. Whence they derived such a sense of duty unless immediately from God, I cannot tell; but it was wonderful to observe the expression of responsibility in their department, the anxious fidelity with which they discharged their unfit office, the tender patience with which they linked their less pliable impulses to the wayward footsteps of an infant and let it guide them whithersoever it liked. In the hollow-cheeked, large-eyed girl of ten, whom I saw giving a cheerless oversight to her baby-brother, I did not so much marvel at it. She had merely come a little earlier than usual to the perception of what was to be her business in life. But I admired the sickly-looking little boy, who did violence to his boyish nature by making himself the servant of his little sister—she too small to walk, and too small to take her in his arms—and therefore working a kind of miracle to transport her from one dirt-heap to another. Beholding such works of love and duty, I took heart again, and deemed it not so impossible, after all, for these neglected children to find a path through the squalor and evil of their circumstances up to the gate of heaven. Perhaps there was this latent good in all of them, though generally they looked brutish and dull even in their sports; there was little mirth among them, nor even a fully awakened spirit of blackguardism. Yet sometimes, again, I saw, with surprise and a sense as if I had been asleep and dreaming, the bright, intelligent, merry face of a child whose dark eyes gleamed with vivacious expression through the dirt that incrusted its skin, like sunshine struggling through a very dusty window-pane. —*Nathaniel Hawthorne in the "Atlantic Monthly."*

Business Announcements.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO SCHOOL MANAGERS AND TEACHERS.—THE REVISED CODE OF EDUCATION, lately issued by the Committee of Privy Council, requires that the children of a school be grouped according to certain prescribed STANDARDS of proficiency in Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic. A New Series of Reading Books, having special reference to these requirements, is accordingly indispensable. Hence the Series—prepared by an Inspector of Schools, assisted by others experienced in the work of education—to which we now beg leave to direct the attention of Teachers and School Managers, under the title of—

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The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned, Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF *or* SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business,

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bil's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do.	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.
Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.	
„ „ 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	„	
„ „ 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	„	
„ „ 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	„	
„ „ 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	„	
„ On demand	1s. 11¾d.	„	
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.....	1s. 11d.	„	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months.....	3 „
Do. do. 3 do.	2 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	„	6	„	5	„
Do.	„	12	„	6	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if